

# **Fiftieth Anniversary**

## **The 1986 Oskar Diethelm Historical Library Annual Report**



FRIENDS

of The

OSKAR DIETHELM HISTORICAL LIBRARY

1986

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## The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library

On March 1st, 1936, Cornell University Medical College appointed a new Professor of Psychiatry and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. It was Dr. Oskar Diethelm, a thirty-eight year old assistant to the famed Adolf Meyer at the Johns Hopkins University Medical College in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Diethelm arrived in New York in 1936 with a carefully elaborated conception of psychiatry as a medical specialty and with a plan for the future of the Clinic. It was a vision crystallized out of his experiences and inspired by the humanistic traditions of Switzerland, where he grew up as heir to three previous generations of physicians who had made a wide range of contributions to their community of Lachen and beyond. The books that those forebears left in the attic of his family's home contributed to his unusually comprehensive historical perspective and to his fondness for collecting. Alongside medical, public health, and philosophical works were books documenting the historical development of the Swiss Republic during the 19th century and studies of the United States Constitution that influenced the writing of the Swiss Constitution of 1848.

As a student in Zurich, Dr. Diethelm imbibed the teaching of Eugen Bleuler and the advanced psychiatric thinking at the Burghölzli Clinic. During his years of work in the Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins University from 1925 to 1936, he shared the philosophy and methods of Dr. Adolf Meyer, whose Swiss origins and education were similar to his own. At Johns Hopkins, as representative of his department, he assisted in arranging the Welch Historical Library after it was built. At Cornell, after surveying the current state of the clinic, Dr. Diethelm embarked upon a three month journey in order to acquaint himself better with the



chief university medical schools and libraries of Europe, including Paris and Montpellier in France, Munich and Heidelberg in Germany, and Zurich in Switzerland. Later he would expand his explorations into Spain and Italy. His annual European expeditions offered opportunities for him to locate and obtain books of historical interest.

In parallel with his many other responsibilities and interests at Cornell, Dr. Diethelm began to build a department library (it contained fewer than one hundred books when he arrived) and, distinct from it, an outstanding collection of rare books documenting the history of psychiatric medicine and its scientific, philosophical, and cultural origins. Part of the Clinic budget was allotted to this endeavor, and the hospital's Board of Trustees took an active interest in assisting the development of the library.

By 1952 the history collection had grown to such proportions that it was housed in the separate, climate-controlled quarters where it is still maintained. In 1962, at the time of his retirement, the collection was named to honor its founder, as the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library. Today the ODHL contains more than twenty thousand volumes. It is one of the most comprehensive collections available for the study of psychiatric history in the United States and Europe.

For many years, Dr. Diethelm had been attentive to the doctoral dissertations in medicine which were devoted to psychiatric issues from the late 16th century on and collected them whenever he could. When retirement freed him from administrative duties, he started to work on his knowledge of the field and nine years later, he was able to publish his Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest Printed Before 1750 (Basel: S. Karger, 1971). In this study, he not only included a bibliography of 1100 dissertations before 1750 and their location in various libraries, but discussed their content in relation to a variety

of psychiatric topics. Since that time, we have continued to add to his collection, even though many of our acquisitions are after 1750. This year we were able to add two within the 18th century. The first was by Lachlanus Fraser, deMorbo Hysterico sive Hypochondiaco (Edinburgh, 1750), which reviewed the literature from Hippocrates to Willis, with whom he disagreed. He also reported a contemporary autopsy on a woman who had been diagnosed as being hysterical. The other was also from Edinburgh, by Philippus Holland and entitled Pauca de Mente, et ejus in Corpus effectibus, exponens (1782), which discussed particularly sensation and intellect using the authorities of Boerhaave, Gaub, Haller and Priestley.

In reporting last year on Simon-André Tissot and his multiple writings, we mentioned his several volumes on the nervous system and his correspondence with Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777). This year we obtained a sort of collaboration between these two friends. It was the translation by Tissot of a Latin work (1753) by Haller into the French (1755). Haller, who was the dominant figure in eighteenth century physiology and who has been called the Father of Experimental Physiology, had turned his attention to a study of how human tissues could respond to stimuli. After some 567 experiments, of which 190 were directly by him, he reported his findings that show how tissue response could be divided into irritability (involving the muscular fibers) and sensibility (effecting the nervous fibers), and his extensive study of diverse animal tissues. Published as Dissertation sur les Parties Irritables et Sensibles des Animaux (Lausanne, 1755), this edition was translated the same year into English. It had a remarkable stimulating effect on physiological research and the development of an early form of neuroscience.



James Cowles Prichard (1786-1838) has appeared on these pages before, last when we obtained his 1829 book on vitalism. Perhaps most famed as a psychiatrist for the introduction of his concept of moral insanity in 1835 (which had a predecessor in Benjamin Rush's 1786 proposal of moral derangement), he may be even better known in the annals of anthropology. His Quaker family was much devoted to learning, and, as a youth at home, he learned a variety of languages. He entered the Edinburgh medical school at 20, but simultaneously pursued his anthropological interests. When he graduated in 1808, his thesis was De Humani Generis Varietate. He started practice in Bristol in 1810 but continued his interests in ethnology and published his enlarged dissertation Researches as to the Physical History of Mankind in 1813. By 1826, he had revised and extended it into an edition of two volumes. A Friend gave us a copy of the third edition of Prichard's Researches which appeared in five volumes between 1836 and 1847. In it are his findings about the nature of man in many settings. He concluded that all mankind stemmed from a solitary pair and that they were black. He believed that it was the gradual progress of civilization that made man gradually turn white. In philology, Prichard was the first to suggest that the Celtic language was a branch of the Indo-European. Prichard obviously was a most talented and multifaceted man who deserves more study.

Last year we reported the establishment by Robert Liberman of an endowed fund to honor Dr. James E. Baxter. This fund allowed us to purchase a number of items, two of which we will discuss.

The Opal, a Monthly Periodical of the State Lunatic Asylum, Devoted to Usefulness. Utica, N.Y. Edited by the Patients. Printed and Published at the Asylum. (1851-1860) This set is incomplete as

it lacks volumes 1, 3, and 10 (a volume of only three issues). Apparently, it has become very scarce, for none of the libraries reporting to the Union List of Serials have reported a complete set.

Printed patient newspapers had their start in the United States at the Hartford Retreat in Connecticut in 1837, but the Retreat Gazette only lasted for two issues. More successful was the Asylum Journal of the Vermont Asylum at Brattleboro which survived for four years. Started on November 1, 1842, by a 17-year old printer who had been admitted three months before, it was a good example of the hopeful attitude of the moral treatment era that involved patients in constructive activity that had a practical order to its doing, and that added to the patients confidence and self-esteem. Dr. Randy Pardell, who researched this journal on a fourth year elective with us from the New York University Medical College, provided us with a photocopy through the kind assistance of the Brattleboro Retreat

The next American journal was to be The Opal from the printing presses at the Utica Asylum. The Asylum opened in January 1843 with Amariah Brigham in charge. Brigham believed strongly in the importance of work for improving mental health and had created a panoply of opportunities including food preparation, house-keeping, grounds maintenance and farm work, as well as opening shops for carpentry, shoemaking, cabinet-making, tailoring, blacksmithing, whittling, and, finally, a printing shop. This print shop was the site of the production of the first English language psychiatric journal in 1844, the American Journal of Insanity, which was renamed in 1922, the American Journal of Psychiatry. Perhaps Brigham had planned to start a local patient periodical, but he died prematurely in September 1849, and therefore the Opal was first published in January 1851 during the regime of Dr. John P. Gray as Superintendent.



Our volume two consists of a continuous pagination of 380 pages spread over twelve monthly issues. The covers are bound in with the front cover containing a woodcut of Dr. Philippe Pinel by a patient in the hospital (the first issue has a 7-page article on this famous French psychiatrist). Most of the Journal is devoted to literary matters with excerpts from both articles and fiction, and containing a great deal of poetry. Some of it appears to be produced for the individual issues: for example, the account of "Poetry Gone Crazy," and occasional poems appear under the title of "Asylumia." Each issue had the Editor's miscellany. There were short articles on insanity, and a "regular" Foreign Correspondent who seemed to be traveling, for there were sequential reports from Pisa, Turin, and St. Petersburg. The issues aided the asylum by returning any monies for special projects and, even further, by exchanges for other periodicals and newspapers. Brigham had started this precedent beginning with the publication of the American Journal of Insanity, and the Opal followed this practice. How much this enriched the intellectual and cultural life of the Asylum can be gathered from the 1851 report that there was an exchange list "of two hundred and twenty weeklies, four semi-weeklies, eight dailies and thirty-three monthlies." A year later, the exchange list had reached over three hundred and the subscription income provided enough funds to purchase several hundred volumes for the library.

The Opal eventually ended in 1860, claiming that: "It has taught outsiders how little difference in ideas there often is between those within and those without the walls. It has shown how very difficult it is to tell where melancholy ends and insanity begins; how narrow the boundary between eccentricity and lunacy, and it might tell how much better insane people behave under the asylum code of etiquette than the world's votaries often do." Most of these patient



journals did not last long. Once the original editors recovered, there might not be anyone available to replace them. Such was the case of the Asylum Journal as the editor was discharged, moved to Michigan and had a distinguished career there as a printer and then publisher. The Opal was less fortunate, as the editor, printer, and binder all declined and died of their disease (paresis ?). Apparently, two more periodicals were started in 1872, one in Alabama and one in Pennsylvania. We look forward to some interested person writing the history of these endeavors by and for the patients in mental hospitals.

Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893), after twenty distinguished years at the Salpêtrière, was promoted in 1882 to the newly established chair of Professor of Clinical Diseases of the Nervous System. This step both acknowledged and certified his many contributions to the then new field of neurology and his growing involvement with issues involving psychological medicine. In many ways he was a prototype of the neuroscientist of a century later.

In the late 1870s, he also became interested in the phenomena of hypnotism and had reached a point in his exploration of that subject that he was able to give a precedent shattering lecture on the subject in 1882 to the French Academy of Sciences. There were many who were skeptical, but the study of hypnotism was being legitimized. Four years later in Paris, a new periodical, Revue de l'Hypnotisme, appeared and continued to be published until 1910.

In 1880, Charcot founded a journal of his own, the Archives de Neurologie: Revue trimestrielle Des Maladies Nerveuses et Mentale. The editor-in-chief was his student, Dr. Desire-Magloire Bourneville, and he was assisted by an editorial staff of thirty-nine physicians. The journal continued to be published until 1909. The Friends enabled us to purchase an

unbroken run of this journal through the year 1907. They are bound attractively in 54 volumes. We previously had a few obtained from the Bloomingdale Asylum, which fortunately contained the last two years and gives us a complete set. It is an essential journal, not only for studying Charcot in the later years of his life, but also as an aid in understanding the activities of the Salpêtrière school. The contents are too complex to analyze briefly, but they contain extremely good sources for neurology and for psychiatry. One also must not assume that this was a parochial journal concerned only with reflecting the views of Parisian neurosciences. A routine feature was the abstraction of articles that had appeared in a wide variety of foreign journals. In this way it became a central and vital source of what was going on in the world of the nervous system and its various functions.

The second item from the Baxter/Liberman Fund that we were fortunate to obtain is the collected medical writings of an important figure on the French medical scene, Dr. Ernest-Charles Lasegue (1816-1883) entitled Études Médicale (Paris, 1884). After graduating in letters, he seemed to have a brilliant academic career ahead of him; however, he became friendly with two impoverished medical students in Paris who were roommates, Claude Bernard and Benedict-Augustin Morel. Through their enthusiasm for their subjects, he became increasingly drawn into the medical sphere. Soon he started attending medical school and in 1844 was writing articles with Morel on the development of German psychological thought which were published in the Annales médico-psychologique. Two years later, he defended his own thesis which was a study of Stahl, the famed early 18th century German physician. He launched an active clinical, teaching and administrative career by writing two articles in 1846-1847 on moral treatment. His broad background was extended by his being employed for two years as an adjunct inspector



general of the insane asylums after which he became a physician to a special unit of the Parisian Prefecture of Police. From this position he developed his studies on "persecutory deliriums." During the 1860s, he taught a number of courses on mental illnesses. In 1869, he was given the chair in clinical medicine at the Pitié, a Paris hospital with a service connected to the medical school, which he held until his death in 1883.

His collected works consist of two extensive volumes totaling 2100 pages devoted to a large number of medical subjects many of them concerning psychiatry and the nervous system. In psychiatry, he is probably best known for his writings of the aforementioned persecutory delusions, for his development of the concept of "folie a deux," and for his early contributions, preceeding briefly William Gull, to the clinical disorder of anorexia nervosa. He had wide-ranging interests in psychiatry which can be observed in his writings. For example, he was one of the first persons to study the phenomena of exhibitionism. Most of his papers, however, were written on the topics of hysteria, alcoholism and general paralysis, which was increasingly preoccupying the medical profession. Lasegue became quite an authority on medico-legal matters and even wrote considerably on the history of psychiatry.

A small, slim volume obtained by the Siegfried and Josephine Bieber Foundation grant has three very important names connected with its appearance. It has a simple title Suggestions to Hospital and Asylum Visitors (Philadelphia, 1895). "Visitor" is not meant to refer to the anxious visitor of a sick friend or relative, but was directed to those laymen who were interested in the management of psychiatric institutions and who some day might serve on a Board of Managers as an Asylum Visitor. It was the brain

child of the well-known Philadelphia neurologist and novelist, S. Weir Mitchell, who wrote the introduction. For several years he had been urging his friend, John Shaw Billings, then Director of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, to undertake such a task. Dr. Billings was famed as the founder of the Surgeon-General's Library (now the National Library of Medicine), and served as one of the planners of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Billings, in turn, asked Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, to join him. Dr. Hurd had a distinguished career as an American psychiatrist and later edited the four volume survey (1916-1917) of the history and current state of the mentally ill in the United States and Canada. Their book of suggestions is a brief but detailed discussion of issues that ranged from cleanliness and food preparation, to the disposal of a body after autopsy. The section devoted to psychiatric conditions urges that "the visitor must give a much greater share of his attention to the condition and mode of management of the different classes of patients." This unusual publication summarizes thinking that would be hard to find except in manuscript reports of various groups devoted to the problems of running mental hospitals.

### Psychiatry and the Law

Again this year, the History Section and the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library are singularly indebted to Dr. Bernard L. Diamond. This time it is for the gift of two framed rare mezzotint portraits of British jurists with a particular historical significance in the development of American criminal law regarding the mentally ill. They are the portraits of Lord Chief Justice Nicholas C. Tindal and Attorney General, later Lord Chief Justice, Alexander Cockburn. They were the two major legal figures in the famed M'Naghten trial of 1843. Cockburn was the successful defense attorney for Daniel M'Naghten, the killer of the private secretary to Prime Minister Robert Peel (not because he mistook him for the Prime Minister as is so widely believed,



but in response to a psychotic idea of reference). Judge Tindal was the presiding judge at that trial, and told the jury that he and his two fellow judges were most genuinely impressed by the testimony of the medical witnesses who had not examined M'Naghten. Judge Tindal had the ignominious task of responding to the House of Lords that it was indeed illegal to have expert testimony regarding an individual who had not been personally examined by the witness.

The portraits are valuable and handsome additions to our growing law and psychiatry collection and we thank Dr. Diamond for his generous friendship.

We have also added the published two volume transcript of the trial of Charles Julius Guiteau, the killer of President Abram Garfield, to our collection. It was the personal copy of Dr. Abram Shew, a prominent expert witness for the prosecution in that 1882 trial. Dr. Shew's testimony takes up six pages of Volume 2 and has historical forensic psychiatry interest for his definition of insanity. It is almost exactly the same as the definition cited by Judge John Biggs, Jr., in his American Psychiatric Association Isaac Ray Award lectures of 1955 as one of the rare legal definitions of insanity he found. He quotes Rawle's American Law Dictionary which used Bouvier's definition as "the prolonged departure, without any adequate cause, from the states of feeling and modes of thinking usual to the individual in health." Dr. Shew referred to thinking and acting, excluding any reference to feeling or affect. Few people know that Isaac Ray was the editor for definitions of psychiatric terms in the 1868 edition of Bouvier's Law Dictionary. We need that edition for our collection.

As the practice of psychiatry becomes increasingly determined by statutes, governmental regulations, and judicial decisions, the historic roots of these (as well as their contrapuntal themes) will become of increasing importance. Included among these must be

the rights to informed consent, to treatment, and to refuse treatment, along with the psychiatrist's presumptive duty to warn (and/or protect), the limits of confidentiality, and the psychiatrist's legal liabilities to third parties (i.e., not his patient). In parallel with this, as the overcrowding of prisons becomes a more pressing issue, the need for alternative societal responses to crime and criminality will become more urgent. While we no longer think of psychiatric "cure" of the criminal, psychiatric issues will undoubtedly come under consideration. Here too, the historical facts of America's experience with the merging of the two disciplines (corrections and psychiatry) will become increasingly important and we look forward to expanding our collection in these areas.

#### Summary

Our acquisitions depend on availability in the current market, and, of course, the amount of money we have. Fortunately, although we are never able to acquire everything we want, our purchasing power has steadily improved thanks to the generous yearly support of the Friends, the growing contributions that come to us each year from four endowment funds; Frances S. Cartmell, Louise Glass, Robert Liberman in memory of James E. Baxter, Jr., and Margaret S. Millhauser, and the grants received from the Siegfried and Josephine Bieber Foundation. In 1986, these various sources enabled us to collect 117 volumes of monographs, 62 journals and 3 doctoral dissertations. That is twenty items less than in 1985, but such are the shifting sands of fortune that 1986 was a better year for locating journals and doctoral dissertations, while 1985 was a banner year for the annual reports of hospitals devoted to the treatment of patients with psychiatric disorders.



We also continued to add a few prints; this year we purchased three scenes of older hospitals and a beautiful portrait from the early 18th century of Thomas Willis. In addition, we had the gifts described above from Dr. Bernard L. Diamond. We were also pleased to receive a number of photographs of Anna Freud, taken later in her life, from Dr. Arthur C. Carr.

### History of Psychiatry Reference Library

As usual, this Library adds nearly one hundred volumes a year. It is devoted to the current researches that contribute to the understanding of the many ramifications of such a complex field as psychiatry, and its related basic behavioral and biological sciences. Our sources are the Department of Psychiatry, the Friends, our endowed funds, especially the Cartmell endowment, and the various gifts from authors and other individuals who are listed at the end of this report.

### Archives of Psychiatry

The American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law gave us a contribution in 1986 for the processing of their papers. Dr. Jacques M. Quen has been very active in coordinating the collection of the proper papers from this relatively young organization (founded in 1969). In addition, we have been fortunate that Dr. Stanley E. Prentice has been working on the history of the group. In the process of doing so, he has been very carefully going through their papers and putting them in proper order.

We added no new group to the Archives this year, but the collections were active in various ways. The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry was looking forward to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of its post World War II founding in 1946. Dr. Henry Brosin and Miss Irene Dahut were here for several days searching the records of GAP for material to honor this occasion. Dr. Brosin was a founder who assisted

the initiator of this activist group, Dr. William Menninger. The well-known Dr. Brosin went on to become President of GAP and also of the American Psychiatric Association (1967-1968). His historical presentation was given at the fall meeting of GAP held in Rye in November 1986.

Besides GAP, and AAPL, various organizations, whose papers we hold, added to their collections during the year. These included the American College of Neuro-psychopharmacology, the American College of Psychiatrists, the Ittleson Foundation, and the van Ameringen Foundation. Furthermore, we are appreciative of the additional contributions by Robert S. Mumford.

### History of Psychiatry Section

While the Diethelm Library was enjoying its fiftieth birthday, the History Section celebrated through a variety of ways and events. Particularly noteworthy were the awards and honors received by members, and the various fellowships that were received by members of the Section.

### Honors Received

Jacques M. Quen, M.D., who is the Associate Director of the Section, was presented with the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law's Distinguished Service Award at its annual meeting in October 1986. He has been a member of the Academy since 1969-70. He has served as its archivist since 1976, was a Counselor 1976-1979, an Associate Editor of its journal from 1974-1983 and has served on many of its national committees, as well as serving as Counselor and on many of the Committees of the Tri-State Chapter of the Academy. For the past five years he has written the "Isaac Ray Corner" column on historical aspects of psychiatry and the law as they relate to contemporary issues in the discipline.



Dr. Quen edited a book which appeared late in 1986: Split Minds/Split Brains: Historical and Current Perspectives, which was published by the New York University Press. It is the collected and edited papers of a symposium sponsored by the Section, and organized by Drs. Quen, Lawrence Friedman and Doris Nagel.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D. finished a three-year term as the Director of the History Research Seminars in June 1986. He was invited to give the Kohut Memorial Lecture on October 26, 1986 at the second Self Psychology Conference in San Diego, California. Dr. Paul Ornstein, in his introduction, pointed out that Dr. Friedman was a non-Kohutian but could be counted on to be a thoughtful, appreciative, but critical commentator. Dr. Friedman used his title of "Tool and Method Pride" to give a critical evaluation on the role of dogma in psychotherapy.

In January 1986, Dr. Friedman had been made an Editorial Reader for the Psychoanalytic Quarterly, and at the end of the year he was appointed to the Editorial Board for a five-year term.

Gerald A. Grob, Ph.D. is a distinguished Professor of American History at Rutgers University, and a Senior Research Associate at Cornell as a member of our Section. He is well known to historians and psychiatrists alike for his series of books on the history of American Psychiatry, particularly in relation to social policy. In 1986, he was honored by organizations representing both areas. First, the American Association for the History of Medicine appointed him their Fielding H. Garrison Lecturer. He addressed them May 1, 1986, on "Psychiatry and Social Activism: The Politics of a Specialty in Post-War America." Research for his topic included surveying the papers of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, which are in our Archives of

Psychiatry and those of the American Psychiatric Association. In their turn, the APA invited Dr. Grob to be their Benjamin Rush Lecturer for 1986. Exactly two weeks after his first address, he delivered a lecture on the topic "Prelude to Deinstitutionalization." These two major lectures, in close proximity, well illustrate his energy, drive and wide-ranging knowledge.

### Research Fellowships

It was with much pride that we reported last year the establishment of the Dr. Mark Kanzer Fellowship Fund which supports outstanding predoctoral students whose focus is on the various aspects of the development of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Named by Dr. Kanzer the Eric T. Carlson Fellowship, Leonard Groopman was appointed the first Fellow on 1 September 1985, so that he could complete his dissertation for Harvard University entitled: The Internat des Hopitaux de Paris: the Shaping and Transformation of the French Medical Elite, 1802-1914. Dr. Groopman, who already had obtained a M.D. from Harvard, completed his dissertation in the early fall of 1986, and, in late November, received his Doctor of Philosophy. In the meantime, Dr. Groopman had been offered, and accepted, a teaching opportunity at Harvard starting in September to teach history largely on the undergraduate level, but also at the Medical College during their special opportunities period at the winter intermission.

A second Carlson Fellow was appointed on the first of September 1986, Daniel Burston. Dr. Burston also had a previous doctorate, a Ph.D. in political science; the title of that dissertation being Towards A Revised Freudo-Marxism: Labor, Sociability and the Origins of Patriarchy.



Burston is currently a graduate student in psychology at York University in Toronto, Canada, with two distinguished mentors, Drs. Kurt Danziger and Morris Eagle. His present dissertation topic is devoted to the intellectual life and contributions of Erich Fromm, who, after a European beginning with training in psychoanalysis from 1925, and several vital years at the Frankfurt school of sociology, came to North America where he would contribute to his far-ranging writings on politics, social movements, religion and psychoanalysis. Fromm had a widespread impact on the intellectual climate at mid-century as his many books were widely read and discussed by a variety of scholars. Fromm, therefore, presents a stimulating but challenging subject for a dissertation. In spite of the complexity of themes involved with Fromm, Burston has made steady and exciting progress in understanding and writing about Fromm's intellectual biography.

Dr. Kanzer has provided us, and these two young scholars, an exciting new phase in our longstanding fellowship program.

#### Psychiatric Resident's Research

We have always been pleased to have residents undertake historical research on some subject that was of interest to them. Over the years, we have had the following residents work with us on some project: Drs. Ralph D. Baker (1959), Doris B. Nagel (1969), and Dilip V. Jeste (1977). Drs. Baker and Nagel have continued with the Section.

In recent years, all residents have been required to write graduation papers. More recently, a certain number of fourth year residents, selected in competition, have been assigned a quarter of a year (or half-time for half a year), of released Selective time to do their research. On July 1st, 1986, Dr. Nathan Kravis was given such an award and assigned to our Section.

Dr. Kravis, while an undergraduate at the University of Pennsylvania and under the tutelage of Professor Philip Rieff, had developed a fascination with his-torical ideas which continued during his medical education. At that juncture, he started to work on the thought of James Braid and had carried it to the point that in 1985 he had been awarded a greater New York City's residents research prize by the N. Y. County District Branch of the American Psychiatric Association. In the coming year, he will explore this topic further and particularly how hypnotism affected the development of psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. We look forward to the results of his labors.

#### Sabbatical Professorship

A decade ago, in the academic year of 1976-1977, we were pleased to have Dr. Sander L. Gilman, Professor of German Literature at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, spend his sabbatical year with us. His research led both to a book, Seeing the Insane (New York: John Wiley: Brunner/Mazel, 1982), and to his continuing membership in the Section to this day.

In 1986, we were fortunate to have our second sabbatical professor with us for six months. It was Dr. Sandra Siegel, Associate Professor of English and former Director of Graduate Studies in English at Cornell University. Dr. Siegel is a graduate of Hunter College and received her doctorate from the University of Chicago with the Committee on Social Thought. She has published on W. B. Yeats, Oscar Wilde and had a chapter entitled, "Literature and Degeneration: The Representation of 'Decadence.'" published in J. E. Chamberlin and S. L. Gilman, editors Degeneration: The Dark Side of Progress (New York: Columbia University Press, 1985). She is continuing her research in late 19th century Great Britain including such topics as reading, desire and splitting; the trial of Oscar Wilde, the development of case histories, etc. We look forward to her further publications.



### 1986 Research Seminars

As described in previous years, these fortnightly Seminars during the academic year provide an opportunity for speakers to present their work in progress for informed commentary and critical analysis. Almost universally, the presenters have told us that they find this a worthwhile experience for the audience is informed and critical but not destructive. As the Seminars are unfunded we are dependent on the speaker's own motivation and personal resources to share their research. We are fortunate in being in New York City, for most scholars come through at some point or other and we try to take advantage of their presence for hearing their work. It is a great and creative opportunity for someone to fund these Seminars as an important contribution to the field. Do any of our readers have any suggestions?

### 1986 Seminar Speakers

Peter J. Swales, Rutgers University, Department of Philosophy, "Freud, Breuer, and the Blessed Virgin."

Elizabeth Lunbeck, Ph.D., Princeton University, Rutgers-Princeton Program in Mental Health Research, "Early Uses of the Psychopathic Personality Diagnosis in the United States."

Kathleen Jones, Rutgers University, Department of History, "Encounters with Troubled Children: A History of American Child Psychiatry."

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D., Rutgers University, Department of History, "The Politics of Mental Health in Post-1945 America."

Nellie L. Thompson, Ph.D., New York Psychoanalytic Institute, Research Candidate, "The Early Psychoanalytic Movement: Participants and Institutions, 1902-1930."

Joan Jacobs Brumberg, Ph.D., Cornell University, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, "'Fasting Girls': The Emergence of Anorexia Nervosa, 1870-1900."

Frederick Amrine, Ph.D., Harvard University, Department of German Languages and Literatures, "The Metamorphosis of the Scientist: Goethe in the Light of Recent Philosophy of Science and Psychology of Perception."

Leonard C. Groopman, M.D., CUMC and Harvard University, Department of History, "The Foetus and the Eunuch: The Transformation of Medical Student Culture in Late 19th Century Paris."

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., York University, Toronto, "Erich Fromm's Clinical Contribution."

Margaret S. Thompson, Ph.D., "The Mad, the Bad, and the Sad: Psychiatric Care in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 1813-1894."

Mark S. Micale, Ph.D., Harvard University, Society of Fellows, "Diagnostic Discriminations: Charcot and the Late 19th Century Debate about Hysteria in the Male."

Theodore M. Brown, Ph.D., University of Rochester, School of Medicine, "The Origins of Psychosomatic Medicine in the United States, 1900-1940."

David Krasner, D.D.S., Ph.D., "Smith Ely Jelliffe and the Immigration of Neurologists and Psychiatrists to the United States in the 1930's."

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., CUMC-NYH, "Theoretical Minimalism."

Andrea Lee Masters, Graduate Student in Literature, Columbia University, "Sexual Conflict in Ibsen's Later Plays."



Per Jacobsen, Ph.D., CUNY, Dept. of Anthropology and  
Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., Queens College of CUNY,  
Dept. of English, "Ibsen's 'Lady from the Sea': Fook-  
lore, Anthropology and Psychology."

Anthony Stadlen, Psychotherapist and Freud Researcher,  
London, England, "Testing Freud's Paradigm Cases: The  
Question of Method (with illustrations from research  
in progress)."

Sandra Siegel, Ph.D., Dept. of English, Cornell  
University, "Anecdotes and Case Histories in the  
Late 19th Century."

Robert Sadoff, M.D., Director, Forensic Psychiatry  
Clinic, Director, Center for Studies in Social-Legal  
Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, "Collecting  
Rare Books in Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry."

#### Other Gifts Received

In addition to the sources listed above, we would  
like to express our warm appreciation to the following  
who supported our activities by various donations of  
books and journals:

Dr. & Mrs. Eric T. Carlson  
Dr. Lawrence Friedman  
Dr. Phyllis Grosskurth  
Dr. Mark Kanzer  
Dr. Paul D. Kligfield  
Dr. Barbara Leavy  
Dr. Margaret Mahler\*  
Dr. Robert S. Mumford  
Dr. Doris B. Nagel  
Dr. Jacques M. Quen  
Dr. Robert Rieber

We are grateful also to Drs. John N. Loomis and  
Doris B. Nagel for their continued interest and support.

\*Dr. Mahler's estate kindly presented us with her library  
in late 1986. We plan to have something more to say  
about the collection in next year's report.

### Membership Information

An enclosed card lists the various categories of membership in the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library beginning with an annual fee of \$25. There are opportunities for longer term contributions which would be acknowledged on bookplates and inserted in volumes purchased through such gifts. An endowment fund can be established by a gift or bequest in a will of \$5,000, or more, to the Cornell University Medical College. Such funds provide a secure source of income and serve as a permanent memorial to the generosity of the donor.

### Corporate Friends

Contributions in the following categories are suggested: Annual \$500; Contributing \$1,000; Sustaining \$5,000; Patron \$10,000.

### Deaths

We had been unaware of the 1984 death of Dr. Remo R. Cerulli at age 77. He had been a loyal Friend for many years. He had received his undergraduate education at Syracuse University, and then obtained his medical degree at the Royal University of Rome Medical College. Later, he received his psychiatric training at the Brooklyn State Hospital, served with the U.S. Public Health Service during World War II, and then had further psychiatric experience at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in the late 1940s. Over the years, he had been in private practice while maintaining affiliations with St. Clares Hospital and Health Center and also our Center.



Dr. Francis D. Kane died suddenly in February at the age of 70. He had been a Life Friend and a member of our History of Psychiatry Section. In recent years, he became interested in the use of oral history in studying the concept of stress. Dr. Kane graduated from the Buffalo Medical School in 1940. During the period 1944-1946, Dr. Kane was Chief of Neurology Division at Lawson General Hospital, U. S. Army 4th Service Command at which post he held the rank of Captain. He entered New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center for his psychiatric residency in 1946, and became Chief Resident during the period 1949-1950. Dr. Kane had his own practice while maintaining his relationship with the Center over the years as an Attending and as a teacher of medical students, psychiatric residents and social workers. He is survived by his wife, Constance, and his daughter, Allison.

Dr. John Gussen died suddenly on March 4, 1986 at the age of 66. He was multilingually skilled, urbane and erudite. Dr. Gussen was born and raised in Sweden. He entered Yale in 1944 and graduated in 1950 from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, after which he began four years of training at our Center, first as an intern in medicine, and then as a resident for three years in the residency program in the Department of Psychiatry. He returned to Sweden to spend a year at the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm, after which he returned to the United States to serve as Director of the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department at the Oklahoma Medical Center, and later as Chief of the Day-Night Hospital at the Langly Porter Clinic at the University of California Medical Center. By 1959, he was ready to become the first full-time Director of the Department of Psychiatry of the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital of Los Angeles and Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Southern California School of Medicine. During the years that followed, he was active as a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and was particularly concerned with the Program Committee. He later became the co-author

of a book entitled: Accident or Suicide (1973). After his department merged with Mt. Sinai, he continued for a time as a co-director in charge of Education. In spite of multiple responsibilities, he found time for psychoanalytic training. Upon its completion, he devoted more of himself to the practice of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Ruth Marcus Gussen, a renowned oto-pathologist, and a son, James, who is a graduate student at Princeton.

Dr. Edwin R. Ranzenhofer, a loyal Friend for many years, died this year at the age of 58. He was a native of New Jersey and graduated magna cum laude from Rutgers University in 1950. He completed his medical training in 1954 at the Yale School of Medicine, and then entered New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center for an internship in medicine. From 1955 to 1957, he was in the U.S. Public Health Service and authored several papers relating to epidemiology. He began his psychiatric training first at Yale (1958-1960) and then entered the residency program at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic his last year where he continued active as an Attending after graduation. He was promoted to a Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry in 1978.



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This report was prepared by Eric T. Carlson and Marilyn Kerr with the assistance of Jacques M. Quen and Doris Nagel.